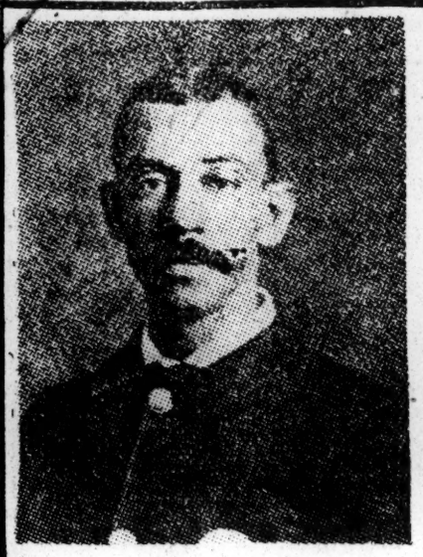
Policemen and Firemen – 1919

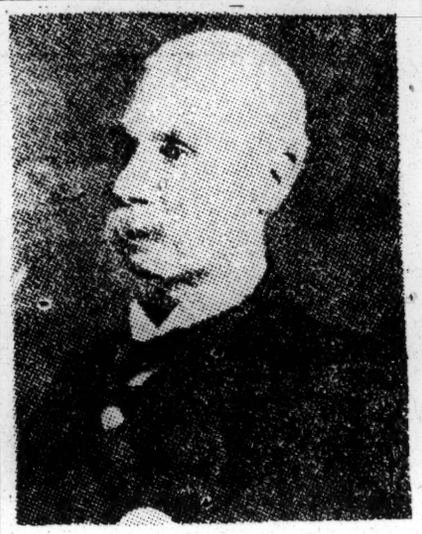
Some Negro Policemen in New Orleans Under Machine Regime

The New Orleans Item 12-10-19



GEORGE DOYLE.

Appointed Supernumerary Patrolman Jan. 16, 1893. Promoted Patrolman Oct 4, 1893



JOSEPH THOLMER.

Appointed Patrolman April 8, 1889.

LOUIS J THERENCE.

Appointed Supernumerary Patrolman July 8, 1891. Promoted Patrolman Dec. 28, 1891.

HENRY LABEAUD.

Appointed Supernumerary Patrolman Oct. 26, 1891. Promoted Patrolman Oct. 5, 1892.

WM. H. ROBINSON.

Appointed Supernumerary Jan. 16, 1893. Promoted Patrolman May 24, 1893.

Wilkinson's Canard on John Parker Pins a Dark Bouquet on Martin Behrman

JAMES WILKINSON, latterly a MACHINE office-holder, formerly REPUBLICAN candidate and orator, now talking for the Machine's candidate, Colonel Stubbs, and the Colonel's former REPUBLICAN running-mate, PHILIP H. GILBERT, has been edifying a number of Louisiana audiences with gossip to the effect that several NEGROES held positions on the New Orleans police force many years ago, while JOHN M. PARKER, the leader of the Louisiana's free democracy, was a police commissioner.

The available records show that the negro policemen numbered a dozen or less. Nearly all of them were appointed by administrations PRECEDING that of which MR. PARKER was part or were appointed by SUCCEEDING Machine administrations.

More than half of these negro policemen themselves served for years while Mayor Behrman was not only president of the New Orleans police force, but actually dominated his colleagues thereon.

We print you the pictures of FIVE of those NEGROES who SERVED in MR. BEHRMAN'S time. If Mr. Behrman does not like it, he may charge the offense to MR. WILKINSON, for on MR. WILKINSON ALONE whatever is offensive in this unhappy record must rest.

* * *

THE STATEMENTS made are based upon an illustrated history of the New Orleans Police Department, published in 1900 by Charles Donnaud, secretary and treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners, for the benefit of the Police Mutual and Benevolent Association of New Orleans, and also on the current records of the department itself.

The chronicle shows that John M. Parker was appointed a member of the Police Board on May 15, 1893, and resigned on December 1, 1894, after serving about a year and a half. John Fitzpatrick had been elected mayor in April, 1892. He became president of the Police Board at the same time and served during Mr. Parker's brief period of office, and some two years beyond. John Fitzpatrick was long the leader of the Third Ward and until the day of his death one of the pillars of the City Machine. Mr. Parker at no time dominated the policy of the Police Board. John Fitzpatrick and his friends controlled that.

The record at hand shows that only one colored man was put on the police force during the time that Mr. Parker served as commissioner. Most of them—it does not appear that there were more than a dozen—had been appointed during the Shakespeare administration, and continued to serve during the Fitzpatrick and successive Machine administrations. Several remained on the force long after Martin Behrman became mayor and head of the Police Board.

* * *

THE PICTURES printed above show five out of seven negroes who served on the force well into the regime of Mayor Behrman, some of them more than eight years after he obtained full control of the Police Department. The authority of these statements is the records of the Police Department, consulted by three different individuals at headquarters.

These pictures are presented exactly as they appeared in Mr. Donnaud's History of the New Orleans Police Force.

GEORGE DOYLE was not removed until June, 1906, about two years after MARTIN BEHRMAN became MAYOR. Doyle and another negro killed a white man named Allman, on September 17, 1905, during MR. BEHRMAN'S administration. Doyle was tried on May 18, 1906. He was DEFENDED by CHANDLER C. LUZENBERG, a good STUBBS man, and PROSECUTED by SAMUEL A. MONTGOMERY, a PARKERITE.

The notorious Whitaker, then chief of police, dismissed Doyle and several other colored policemen at that time. Some thought he did so under orders issued on account of the Doyle trouble.

JOSEPH THOLMER was appointed BEFORE Mr. Parker became a police commissioner. He remained on the force, and the records show that he died in service, February 13, 1909, about FIVE YEARS AFTER MR. BEHRMAN became president of the Board of Police Commissioners.

LOUIS J. THERENCE also was appointed BEFORE Mr. Parker took office. He likewise died in service, on January 24, 1909, also FIVE YEARS AFTER MARTIN BEHRMAN got command of the Police Department.

HENRY LEBEAUD was also appointed BEFORE Mr. Parker's time. He resigned September 26, 1905, a YEAR AFTER MR. BEHRMAN obtained control of the Police Department.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON likewise was appointed before Mr. Parker's time. He continued to serve until his removal, August 25, 1905, the middle of the year FOLLOWING that in which MARTIN BEHRMAN took office.

Two other members of the older force were known to have a strong strain of colored blood in them, but passed in some circles as white. One of these men was retired on a pension as late as the year 1913, having served during EIGHT YEARS of MR. BEHRMAN'S administration. The other was not retired until last year. Only four or five other negro policemen are recorded in Donnaud's police history in addition to these five. Those died, resigned or were removed for one reason or another before Mr. Behrman's time.

* * *

IF ANY ignominy attaches to MR. PARKER because a few negroes continued to appear on the police rolls in his time, that ignominy applies in MUCH HEAVIER MEASURE to MR. WILKINSON'S boss, MR. BEHRMAN, the HEAD of the MACHINE on which MR. WILKINSON'S candidate, COLONEL STUBBS, is trying to ride into the governorship of Louisiana. For Mr. Parker was police commissioner for only a year and a half, while some of these negroes served for MANY YEARS under administrations absolutely DOMINATED by MAYOR BEHRMAN.

GET COLORED POLICEMEN.

Our people all over this country should endeavor to get colored men on the police force. These men should be assigned not only to purely colored neighborhoods but particularly to neighborhoods of mixed white and colored population, and most especially those neighborhoods which are in process of a change from white to colored residents. It was shown in Philadelphia and other places that if the Policemen are firm against a mob they can disperse it; but as a rule they are not firm. In fact too often the white policemen encourage the mob either by active participation with it or by neglecting to try to check it. Indeed if the true history of most disorder were told the bla mewould rest largely upon policemen.

Now in Philadelphia the white policemen helped the mob beat and kill colored men, and the riot continued until colored Policemen were put on the job. For mobs are generally made up of cowards, and just as soon as they see determination exercised by the police they are ready to quit.

ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST NEGRO COP IS UPHELD

Westmoreland, special patrolman, found guilty of drawing his revolver.

GETS SUSPENDED SENTENCE

Josephine Natanski held for grand jury for alleged theft of money and ring.

GIRL SENT TO INGLESIDE HOME

William Erhardt pays $10 fine in city court when convicted of speeding a motorcycle.

Judge Hager in the city court yesterday found Judson Westmoreland, a negro special patrolman, guilty of assault in the third degree and suspended sentence. He was arraigned on a warrant sworn out by Harry E. Barr, a taxicab driver of No. 259 Monroe street, who accused the officer of drawing a revolver on him.

The alleged assault grew out of an argument over the payment of a taxicab bill on the morning of February 22d. Westmoreland had engaged Barr to drive him from No. 483 Michigan avenue to the officer's home at No. 116 Maryland street. When the machine arrived at Westmoreland's home Barr demanded 75 cents, it is said. This amount Westmoreland said was exorbitant and refused to pay more than 50 cents, which amount he claims he had paid many times before for the same trip.

A quarrel ensued during which Westmoreland, who said he believed Barr was about to assault him, drew his revolver. Westmoreland said Barr had his hand to his hip pocket and came for him after making an insulting remark.

The patrolman on the beat appeared about this time and Westmoreland paid Barr 50 cents. Four days later Barr procured a warrant for Westmoreland's arrest and the latter was arrested by detective sergeants McDonald and Glor on Saturday. Westmoreland claimed his arrest and the fact that he was dropped from the police force about the same time was a frameup because of his assistance to a vice crusader on a tour of the questionable section.

James W. Higgins, acting chief of the police department, reinstated Officer Westmoreland and assigned him to the Sycamore street police station. Chief Higgins said at the time he dropped Westmoreland that the officer's work had not been satisfactory.

Dodds placed on probation.

George Dodds, 30 years old, of No. 180 Stanton street, formerly employed by the Prudential Life Insurance company as a collector, was yesterday found guilty of a technical charge of petit larceny in that he did accept $1.95 on a premium representing himself to be an agent of the company. He was placed on probation by Judge Hager and ordered to make restitution in the sum of $106.26 which he pleaded guilty to having collected.

Josephine Natanski of No. 51 Hirschbeck street, charged with burglary and larceny, was yesterday held for the grand jury by Justice Hager. She was arrested by detectives Masters and Hennessey on complaint of Antonia Rebmann of No. 393 Ideal street, who alleges the Natanski woman entered her home through a side door and stole $2 in cash and a ring worth $50.

Ruth Howard, eighteen years old, charged with the theft of a coat valued at $50 from Nettie Greenfield of No. 30 Mortimer street, where they both lodged, was yesterday sent to the Ingleside home for six months.

Prenett freed by court.

Joseph Prenett of No. 98 Tennessee street, charged with criminally receiving stolen property, was discharged in the city court yesterday when Harry L. Nuese, assistant district attorney, said the federal authorities were going to prosecute Prenett. The man is alleged to have had in his possession shoes valued at $100 which Detective Filas alleges were stolen from the New York Central railroad.

Patrolman William H. McCormick yesterday in the city court arraigned ten negro youths he had taken from poolrooms in William street. They were John Hardy, Odel Alexander, Alfred Mitchell, Raymond Brust, Wil[illegible], Deloss Anderson, Leslie Davis, Bemil Williams, Jerome Peterson and Ray Cook. Judge Hager suspended sentence on the lads with the understanding that they procure employment and keep away from poolrooms.

Judge Brennan yesterday fined [illegible]liam J. Erhardt of No. 60 Parker [illegible]nue, $10 for speeding a motorcy[illegible] was arrested by Lieutenant Godfrey. Sentence was suspen[illegible] Elmer Schreimer of No. 222 F[illegible] street, who disobeyed the sign [illegible] traffic officer.

[illegible] Has Its First Colored Fire Company.

The much-discussed all-colored fir[illegible] company in Washington has come in[illegible] to actual existence. In response to a[illegible] sentiment that has been growing fo[illegible] a long time,, demanding a separate colored fire company, which would al[illegible] additiona[illegible] romo[illegible]

[illegible] Kn[illegible] Williams, and J. R. Bush, transferred for [illegible]ost part from other companies. In answer to the critics of a separate colored fire company, he promoters of the movement say that since Washington insists upon separate schools, separate churches, separate Y. M. C. A., separate theaters and separate everything else, they see no reason why the race may not gain whatever benefits it can obtain by having a separate fire company. They point out that colored fire companies have been conducted most successfully and with large popular approval in Chicago, Indianapolis and elsewhere.

MERIT BOARD PUTS 3 COLORED COPS ON TRIAL

Withholds Decision on Fiftieth Street Station Incident.

While the city officials yesterday were wrestling with the problem of race disputes on the south side, the city civil service commission in the city hall was struggling with a race problem of its own among members of the police department.

Three policemen of the Fiftieth street station—Charles G. Rowell, Waldo L. Baston, and William P. McCall, all colored, were placed on trial before the board charged with disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming members of the department in refusing to sleep in quarters set aside for them in the station and for attempting to occupy by force beds set aside for white policemen.

Suspended on July 6.

The three colored men have been under suspension since the incident July 6, and at the conclusion of the hearing the commission, reserving its decision until fuller consideration of the evidence offered, made the request upon Chief Garrity that the men be put back on duty pending the findings.

It was pointed out by Capt. Percy B. Coffin, president of the civil service commission, that the most that can be imposed, if a finding of guilty is arrived at, is a fine for time lost while under suspension, and this will not exceed twenty days.

The three men at the conclusion of the hearing were taken into the commission's inner offices and it was pointed out to them that their first duty is to the city and the police department and that racial differences must not be allowed to interfere with their work.

Crowd at Hearing.

More than seventy Negroes, their number including many social workers, leaders of their race, and politicians, crowded the hearing room during the trial.

The Fiftieth street police station being partly in the Negro district, there are a large number of Negro policemen detailed there. Because of a clash of sentiment between the white and colored officers it had been deemed necessary to provide them with separate sleeping quarters. McCall, one of the defendants, who has been before the trial board already more than a dozen times, took the lead in openly resenting this separation and on the night when the trouble occurred led his comrades into the beds in the room occupied by the white officers.

Ordered out by Sergeant John Shea on complaint of the white policemen whose beds were being occupied, the three at first refused to leave. When finally they did leave the beds they walked up and down the corridor acting in an insubordinate manner and threatening trouble, it is charged. Capt. Michael F. Lee, Lieut. Paul Duffy, Lieut. Eugene Duffy, Sergeant John Shea, and a number of patrolmen testified to the incident. The three defendants put up as their chief defense resentment at what they termed discrimination and the assertion that the quarters assigned to them were in an unfit condition. Commanding officers denied this.

SERGT. HORATIO J. HOMER.

A petition for voluntary retirement has been filed with Mayor Peters by Sergt. Horatio J. Homer, 70, Boston's first colored patrolman, now connected with headquarters at Pemberton square.

Sergt. Homer has been an officer since December 24, 1878, and seeks retirement on his 40 years of faithful service. He joined the department at the age of 30 and became a sergeant in 1895. He is one of the two colored men on the Boston police force.

Sergt. Homer's home is at 686 Massachusetts avenue. He has a wife and two children. He is regarded as an expert in criminal investigation.

CHICAGO ILL AMERICA
JULY 28, 1919

COLORED COPS WHO TOOK WHITES' BEDS ON TRIAL

Three negro policemen of the Fifieth st. station, Waldo L. Baston, harles G. Rowell and William P. fcCall, who were suspended on harges of disobedience and conduct nbecoming an officer after they reused to vacate beds in a dormitory hat has been assigned to white oficers, were placed on trial today efore the trial board of the city ivil service commission. They harged race discrimination.

Policemen and Firemen-1919

PATROLMAN SCROGGINS, AFTER VINDICATING RACE, RESIGNS FROM N. Y. CITY POLICE DEPT.

New York Broadway Issue
Chicago Defender 6-7-1919

After making a valiant fight for the rights of his Race and winning a clean-cut victory, Delancey N. Scroggins on May 28 resigned from the police department. When seen by a Defender reporter, Scroggins, who was asked why he had resigned, said that since he intended making the fight this fall for the aldermanic nomination in this district, he felt that it was best to get off the force now and begin his work. The ex-policeman added that he intended resigning before his recent trouble, but, rather than quit under fire, he stayed until his fight was won. Asked what punishment was meted out to him as the result of his trial at headquarters, Scroggins showed the reporter a copy of his resignation in which not one day's fine was recorded against him.

Congratulated by Enright

In a last personal talk with Commissioner Enright, the commissioner shaking the big ex-policeman's hand, is reported as having said, "We are sorry to lose a valuable patrolman like you." Scroggins came on the force August 15, 1917. He worked at first in the tenth precinct, and while there, discovered the body of a murdered woman. He was next placed in the detective bureau, later coming to Harlem in the 38th precinct. Here he made a host of friends and has the distinction of having never placed a single Race person under arrest. Asked if this was not peculiar, Scroggins replied that the best policemen make the least arrests. When the Greek candy store was smashed last August, Scroggins was left alone to guard the wrecked place, and unaided, through his popularity with the people of the neighborhood, he kept order there. This man made a fight against segregation—a fight for his Race. He was unwilling to sacrifice his position in ignominy. As the result he has caused a greater respect for the Race to be shown by the police of this precinct, and he now goes out with honor. Should Scroggins win the aldermanic nomination, he has our wishes for a successful election.

Edw. Jackson, Member of Old 15th Gets Appointment

6-7-19
Chicago Defender

Although Disabled Municipal Civil Commission Rules Soldier Should Be Protected.

6-7-19

When Edward Jackson qualified in 1917 for appointment as patrolman it was found that he could not accept the appointment because he was a member of the old Fifteenth Regiment, fighting in France. When Jackson came home and was mustered out, his mind turned again to the position of patrolman and he was informed that he probably could not be appointed now by reason of physical disability. The disability was due to the fact that his right eye had been torn out by shrapnel.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and it immediately re-certified Jackson under the following rule, which it promulgated last July

2. No candidate in an open competitive examination shall be disqualified by reason of his suffering from injuries received in the military or naval service of the United States during the present war, where the claim of such candidate is substantiated to the satisfaction of the commission, provided such candidate was, at the time of entering the service of the United States, a resident of the City of New York; and provided further that the commission finds that the appointment of such candidate would not be prejudicial to the best interests of the city.

Private Jackson now finds that the city has no objection to a one-eyed cop who has given the other eye for his country. This ruling of the Municipal Civil Service Commission is on a par with its general attitude to returned soldiers and sailors.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission is about to hold examinations for firemen and patrolmen. The examination for firemen will take place July 9, and that for patrolmen, September 9. Five hundred returned soldiers and sailors have already signified their intention of taking the fireman's examination and it is expected that an even greater number will participate in the patrolman's examination.

To help these candidates, the commission has suggested to the Board of Education that it might conduct special classes for all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to enable them to brush up for the mental examinations and this extremely practical way of helping the boys is receiving the most serious consideration of the Department of Education.

Not satisfied with showing this interest, the Municipal Civil Service Commission has created a new subject for examination called citizenship. This test will apply to the patrolman's examination and all subsequent examinations. By it soldiers and sailors will be able to secure higher places on the lists than they would have been able to secure by the old methods, as it gives them substantial consideration for their military or naval service without discouraging candidates who lacked this service.

Chattanooga Wants Colored Police and Firemen

Chattanooga Times
6-19-19

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 18.—At a meeting of the interdenominational ministers union here, a program was adopted which contains demands on the public officials, and especially candidates for municipal ofces, including the placing of our men on the police force, in the fire department, in clerical positions and as formen of public works. The South is awakening to its rights and

Hun President to Get $240,000 Annually

Executive Will Occupy Royal Castle at Bellevue.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11.—The president of the German empire, who is expected to be elected by the national assembly at Weimar on Thursday, will receive a salary of 1,000,000 marks (approximately $240,000) annually, and will live in the royal castle at Bellevue, according to a dispatch from Weimar today.

PITTSBURG PA SUN
FEBRUARY 11, 1919

Negress Is Named As Police Woman

Mrs. Sara McClanahan, a Negress, of Bedford avenue, was today appointed a policewoman by Director Prichard of the department of public safety. She was assigned to the office of Captain of Detectives Edeburn and will look after the morals of Negro girls and women.

NEGRO POLICEMAN FOR OKLAHOMA CITY—MUST ARREST NEGROES ONLY

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 20.—A great step in "political preferment" was made here when the city commissioners confirmed the appointment of W. D. Fuller, as a member of the police force. He is the first Negro appointed in this city. His appointment came after a spirited protest from one commissioner. One white newspaper claimed that such recognition of the Negro by democrats would make Persident Wilson bow his head in shame for the party. However this same paper found sweet consolation in the fact that Fuuuer would only be permitted to arrest Negroes.

Defender Backs Victorious Officer in Battle for His Race

Chicago Defender

Patrolman Delancey N. Scroggins, after being suspended from the police department for 20 days and standing trial before First Deputy Commissioner John A. Leach, has been restored to duty and is again patrolling his old beat on Lenox avenue. Scroggins' many friends showered him with congratulations when his big, familiar figure was again seen wearing the blue uniform, while his sham friends here in Harlem looked on in chagrin, for the word had been passed that the popular policeman was doomed to dismissal.

Charged With Assault

Scroggins' trouble began in January when he objected to segregation by Capt. Wm. J. McGrath, who, according to Scroggins, had the three Race patrolmen placed in a room by themselves when on reserve in the 38th precinct station house, and because he openly challenged the captain for his attitude towards our Race in the matter of the police using their night sticks. Trouble between the patrolmen and the captain brought Scroggins downtown on charges. No decision in that case was ever given. The latest trouble occurred on March 10. At the last trial of Scroggins on charges preferred by Lieut. Wm. C. Whittley, of the 6th inspection district, it was charged that the lieutenant struck the patrolman a blow on the arm and hand with a blackjack. Scroggins then wrenched the weapon from Lieut. Whittley and placed him under arrest. The lieutenant ran, but ordered Patrolman Battle to bring Scroggins into the station house, and Battles, with other policemen, did so. The sight created a big stir in Harlem that afternoon. At the station house Scroggins was suspended and later brought to trial, charged with insubordination and assault.

Payne Good Witness

Among the many witness who appeared for Scroggins was Charles H. Payne, a well known Harlem man. His straight, clean cut answers helped the case materially. Others who testified for Scroggins were: Lee Phillips, dean of the New York College of Dentistry and former civil service commissioner. He made an excellent character witness for Scroggins. Robert Avalony, well known Harlem business man, Fred Laurie, 580 Lenox avenue; Phillip Jaross, tailor of 531 Lenox avenue; Jas Brijanos, 527 Lenox avenue, and Nicholas of Nick's Toggery also were witnesses for the policeman. The fight which the policeman made and won against great odds, was really a fight for the Race. Unaided by the press except the Defender, the other papers seeming to prefer the smiles of Scroggins' accusers, the man fought his battle almost alone. This shows in his the timber that would make a fine candidate in this section for alderman—a candidate who could win. Samuel A. Neuman, 299 Broadway, who was attorney for Scroggins, handled the case in a masterful way, often confusing the complainants in his cross examination.

HAYWOOD EXPECTS TO END ALL CRIME

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
JUNE 13, 1919

Graduates as Detective Even to Finger Print, Now Wants Job

NO PLACE, THOUGH, ON CITY FORCE

After spending $60 on a correspondence course in "How to become a Detective," and receiving a diploma from the school which is located in a Western city, Richard Haywood, Negro, of No. 817 Locust street, applied for a position on the local police force today as a sleuth. Haywood, who is a native of Florida, works at the New Castle Leather Company plant, and wearing a gay-colored collar and a Panama hat, presented his diploma to Sergeant of Detectives Green today and asked for work.

Haywood, who stands six feet one and one-half inches high and weighs 150 pounds, said he never had applied for a position on the force, but thought that after reading many law books as well as others on criminology, he should be given a chance.

He also studied the finger print system of identification which is something not generally understood by the plain clothes men here, Sergeant Green being the only official who has taken this course.

Of course Green had to disappoint Haywood. Whether he will send his application to the Police Commission Haywood did not say.

Plot to Lure Colored Policemen

4th Estate Canadian
12-6-19

The Plan to Be Used Is Attractive Young Women Hired for That Purpose, Says a Carter Post Prep.

That deeply laid, insidious designs for the undoing of Boston's new Colored policemen—with the consequent forced removal of these men from the force—are being laid by certain white organizations, through the medium of white women street walkers, was declared by several citizens, speaking before members of the William E.

Carter Post No. 16, American Legion, in Bulfinch Street Armory, last Friday night.

This plot, the informers swear, originated in a well-known "welfare" organization in this city immediately following the appearance of the first colored police officer on duty. This organization, it is claimed, declares

MISS YOLANDE NICHOLAS,
Brilliant Pianist at Mass. Ave. Bapt Church Tuesday Evening, Dec. 9.

that they are "out to get the Negro policemen, and intend to do it if every means, fair and foul, is exhausted."

The latest method or trapping the unsuspecting men, it is said, is the sending out of attractive young women, hired for the purpose, to lure the men from their posts or to make them in other ways, in a rash moment, commit a deed for which they can be tried and dismissed from the force.

Comrade Commander Pryor called upon the post strongly, to a man, to support the new policemen—all of them former comrades-in-arms. This support, he explained, should take the form of warnings to the novices, and of words of cheer whenevr the chance to speak to them presented itself.

It was suggested by another member that the Women's Auxiliary, composed of wives, mothers and sisters of members of the post, exert themselves to put the new policemen on guard against unseen enemies, to warn friends of these men to assist in combatting these enemies.

FOUR COLORED POLICEMEN APPOINTED.

The Washington Bee. 12-20-19

Major Pullman Appoints Four More Within Two Weeks—He Will Continue to Appoint Colored Men When He Finds Them Qualified.

Major Pullman, major and superintendent of the Police Department, has appointed the following colored men on the police force since January 1, 1919—four of whom were appointed within the last four months: George S. Davis, H. R. Crawford (appointed in January), and Randolph Lawson, William Lucus, W. B. Pifer, J. W. Jackson, L. E. Jackson and Frank L. Smith, all colored, have been appointed within four months.

Now, Major Pullman is doing the right thing for the colored population, and he will find that his colored policement will be more loyal to him than many of his white members of the force.

If the Major will bring Dr. Carroll to headquarters and associate him with Sergeant Beckley, he will be doing a worthy act for worthy officers. Several more colored men at headquarters are needed.

The Bee was confident that the Major would open his eyes and expand his heart some day and appoint colored men on the force. If the Major wants the town cleaned up of thieves and hold-up men, he will continue making appointments of colored men. The Bee has always believed that the Major was conscientious, but he has been badly advised on the color question. The colored American is loyal, Major. Here is honey for all good citizens, and stings for violators of the law. The Bee extends thangs to you, Major.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Pittsburgh Courier 5-24-19

Two Colored Men Are Given Rank of Sergeant.

Eleven promotions, one transfer and one reduction in the police department were made yesterday by the board of public safety on the recommendation of Chief of Police Coffin. Lieut. Henry Sandmann was reduced to a sergeant and Sergt. R. E. Woollen was promoted to his place. Sandmann joined the force on Dec. 15, 1889 and became a lieutenant in 1906. In 1910 he was reduced to a patrolman and again in 1916 he was raised to a lieutenancy. Woollen became a member of the force in 1908, was assigned to the traffic squad in 1914 and was promoted by the present administration to a sergeancy.

First Colored Sergeants.

Sned and Trabue are both colored, and it is said to be the first time in the history of the department that two colored men have been given the rank of sergeant in the detective department. Both men have made excellent records.

Patrolman Joshua Spearis, colored, was advanced to the same department. Both will rank as sergeants. Spearis has been probation officer in the Juvenile Court.

Bravery Knows No Color

Chicago Defender January 4 1919

Alderman Jackson Secures Justice for the Boys of Engine Company No. 21

On Feb. 4, this year, a fire broke out at 937 South State street. Engine company No. 21, our famous Colored company, answered the call. A man was rescued from the third story of the building, Pipeman Newton H. Curry distinguishing himself with an act of bravery by climbing upon a dangerous billboard and holding a ladder in his hands for the man to descend upon.

A. H. Curry

His conduct was reported by his captain to Chief Fire Marshal O'Connor, who in accordance with the rules of the department, submitted the report to Battalion Chief M. J. Corrigan, who in turn submitted it to Fifth Assistant Marshal Patrick Egan.

Marshal Egan "disapproved" of the report, which thereby reflected upon the conduct of all those participating in the act, and challenged the veracity of Captain McCahill, who made the report.

It is said that Mr. Egan did not witness the act of bravery, and in his official position took advantage of our boys on account of their color, there being no other reason for his conduct.

Pipeman Ramsey brought the case to the attention of Alderman "Fighting Bob" Jackson, and then the fur began to fly. The alderman immediately called upon Chief Marshal O'Connor and called for all the reports in the case. He requested an explanation of the conduct of Marshal Egan in "disapproving" an act of bravery upon the part of a member of the fire department, he (Egan) not being present at the time.

Alderman Jackson

Chief O'Connor promptly granted the request, and a new report was secured, with the result that Pipeman Newton H. Curry was rewarded with special mention for bravery and same published in the monthly bulletin issued from the chief's office.

The original report and special mention follows:

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO
Engine Co. No. 21

Chicago, Feb. 4, 1919.—Located at 14 W. Taylor St.—Fire Marshal—Dear Sir: I respectfully report that under my directions Mathew Grier, John R. Jackson, Newton H. Curry, Richard Downing, pipemen, and Charles A. Jones, driver, members of this company, rescued Charles Smith from the third floor of a fiercely burning building at 937 South State street, at which an explosion occurred, at 1:55 o'clock Feb. 4, 1919, after Charles Smith had jumped from the third story window to the front sidewalk, sustaining injuries, and other means of escape was cut off, in the following manner:

Upon company arriving at the fire, which was near these quarters, we found Charles Smith hanging out of the third story window. Mrs. Smith had already jumped. I sent a man back to the quarters for a short house ladder. In the meantime I encouraged him not to jump. We raised the ladder against a billboard adjoining the building on fire, then sent Pipeman Newton H. Curry up the ladder, which we raised to arm's length from where Curry was able to pull himself upon the signboard. He then pulled the ladder up after him, raised it against the wall; it was still too short. He then raised it up and held it while the man climbed down to the signboard, then lowered the ladder to the ground, then lowered Mr. Smith to the ladder; then he climbed down himself.

Respectfully submitted,
EDMOND D. M'CAHILL, Capt.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS

Chicago, April 24, 1919.—Mr. Patrick J. Egan, First Asst. Fire Marshal—My Dear sir: I am returning herewith communication from captain of engine company No. 21 for the reason that complaint has been made that justice was not shown in disapproving the communication, and I would respectfully request that you make a thorough investigation and render a full report on your findings. Yours very truly, THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Fire Marshal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF CHICAGO
Office of the Fire Marshal

City Hall, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1919.—General Order No. 5—Newton H. Curry, pipeman, engine company No. 21, is honorably mentioned for rescuing a man from the third story of a burning building at 937 South State street by means of a ladder at 1:55 p. m., Feb. 4, 1919.

Wheeling Janitor Now A Policeman

Chicago Defender 8-9-19

Colonel Bill, Leading Elk,, Now Sports Brass Buttons and Blue Coat.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 5.—A happy soul is "Col." William A. Turner, former janitor at the City Hall and who is now pounding the streets of the Second ward as a policeman. Everybody in town knows the genial Turner and his fame has even traveled to Chicago. In fact, when the Grand Lodge of Elks met here several years ago every dispenser of liquid cheer along State street knew Colonel Bill and he them, too.

But to get back home, the colonel liked his job in the City Hall well enough, but he could not buy enough pork chops with the wages that he was receiving. He managed to secure a job as a policeman, which meant better pay, and this is the poetically-written resignation he sent City Manager Charles O. Ephlin:

Mr. Ephlin, let me tell you,
And it's hard for me to say,
I'm about to leave this building,
But I'm going, sir, today.

I have got a new position,
Because I get a better pay,
And, oh, how such a funny feelin'
That comes over me today.

You know I've been exalted,
I'm a member of the force,
And I'll make a better living,
In the Second ward, of course.

Goodbye, friends and loved ones,
Who have treated me tip-top,
Goodbye to broom and duster,
And farewell to the mop.

APPOINTED POLICEWOMAN

New York City, June 6.—Mrs. Cora I. Parchment, 221 West 138th street, was appointed Tuesday a policewoman by Police Commissioner Enright. This

Chicago Defender 6-7-1919

Mrs. Parchment

is the first woman of the Race to be appointed in New York. Chicago, Ill., had the first and other cities are following.

PITTSBURGH COURIER
FEBRUARY 15, 1919

Negro Policeman Arrested.

Chester Gordon of 18 Tannehill street, a Negro policeman, reporting at the Penn Avenue Police Station, was arrested at his home last night by Lieut. James Hoban. William Carpenter, a Negro, of 1423 Webster avenue, and two white girls fouun in the room also were arrested. The raid was the result of a complaint received by the police.

Policemen and Firemen-1919

COLORED PATROLMAN CLEANS UP MILAM.

The Houston Informer

In the issue of The Informer, Saturday, July 5, we called attention to the "menace" on Milam Street, where large crowds of men and women congregated, blocking pedestrian traffic and contaminating the atmosphere with vile oaths, swearing and boisterous conduct generally.

A marked copy was sent Chief Searcy Baker, in which was suggested that he urge the patrolmen on that beat to enforce the "move on" ordinance.

In a few days Patrolman W. E. ("Ned") Jones was assigned the famous beat and immediately launched a "clean up" and "move on" campaign, which struck terror to the hearts of the "sons of rest" and "conscientious objectors to honest toil," as well as their female comrades and accomplices.

Especially did the "deacon" make the women or rather young girls conspicuous by their absence, while many of the male gender who could show no visible means of support were given a free ride in Chief Baker's limousine and afforded an opportunity to "tell it to the judge."

Patrolman Jones has wrought well in making Milam Street safe for pedestrians and while he may not be so popular now among the idlers, pool hall sharks and company, he has proven the ability of colored officers to deliver the goods, and has done the race a signal service truly deserving of a medal.

The Informer, speaking for the law-abiding, decent and respectable colored citizens of this community, desires to commend both Patrolman Jones and Chief Baker for the excellent results accomplished in such a short time.

Negro Officer Arrests Two For Reading The Bee---Says He Acted on Instructions

OMAHA NEB BEE
OCTOBER 9, 1919

"Every Nigger I Catch Reading The Bee Is Going to Jail," Says Ransom, Policeman Warned Against Writing Letters to White Girl—One Man Wantonly Clubbed in Presence of 75 People.

Because they were reading The Bee, Charles Clark, 1144 North Twenty-third street, an employe of the Omaha Athletic club, and Harry Hallstead, 1504 Burt street, colored, were arrested Tuesday afternoon at North Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets by Patrolman Ransom, also a negro.

Ransom is the man who was appointed by Police Commissioner Ringer after he had been warned against writing insulting letters to white women.

Ransom is the officer, who, acting under the directions of Dean Ringer and Elmer Thomas, is conducting a propaganda campaign against The Bee among the negroes of the north side.

Ransom is being assisted by Rev. W. C. Williams, pastor of a negro Methodist church; H. J. Pinkett, Elmer Thomas' negro affidavit man, and Jesse Black, former watchman at the Women's Detention Home, arrested last winter for accepting a bribe.

Hallstead was seated in a pool room when Ransom entered and saw him reading The Bee.

Says He Had Orders.

"Come on with me," the policeman ordered. "I'm instructed to arrest every one of you fellows I catch reading that paper."

The patrol wagon was called and the prisoner was sent to Central police station. He was booked for investigation and later released on a $100 cash bond to appear in police court yesterday.

Charles Clark was standing on the corner with The Bee in his hands. He was reading an account of Ransom's having insulted white women.

"You are another of those Bee readers. You are under arrest," the policeman declared as he seized the man by the coat collar. "I am going to clean up Twenty-fourth street. The Bee is against Mr. Ringer and Mr. Eberstein. I am going to keep that paper from coming out to this part of the city. Every one of you niggers I catch reading it I am going to throw in jail."

Clark replied that he had been reading The Bee for years, and reminded the policeman that he had never been guilty of insulting white women.

"And that's more than you can say," he added.

Clubbed by Policeman.

When Clark asked what crime he was being arrested for, according to witnesses, Ransom struck the man with his club. The affair was witnessed by 75 or 100 persons. Some one interfered and remarked that the prisoner had done nothing to be arrested for.

"Chief Dunn wants to see him," was the policeman's reply to this.

Clark was thrown in jail and was being held on the negro patrolman's instructions without bond to see Chief Dunn.

"I did not order Ransom to pick up Clark," Chief Dunn declared when advised of the affair. "I will call the station immediately and order him released."

In police court Chief Dunn asserted he had known Clark for 10 years. "To my knowledge the man has never been in any trouble," he added.

Makes Another Charge.

Ransom ordered an additional charge of resisting an officer against the prisoner, and he was released on $50 bond.

The negro officer violated Chief Eberstein's specific instructions issued several days ago to the effect that men should not be thrown in jail and denied bonds unless the charge against them was as serious as murder. According to the chief's instructions, Ransom exceeded his authority in arresting Clark and Hallstead without duly executed warrants.

Hallstead's case was continued until today. Clark was fined $10 and costs.

OMAHA NEB NEWS
OCTOBER 17, 1919

BEE SUED FOR $25,000 BY NEGRO POLICEMAN

Suit for $25,000 damages has been filed in district court by William H. Ransom, negro policeman, against the Bee Publishing company.

Ransom claims he has been a policeman two months and was sent on a beat to round up undesirables.

He said Charles Clark, arrested on a vagrancy charge, and who he said was living on money given him by a white woman, was fined $10 in police court on this charge.

The newspaper, he claims, attacked him, saying he arrested Clark and Harry Hallstead for reading the Bee.

Ten More Women Added To Police; 4 in Brooklyn

BROOKLYN N.Y EAGLE
MAY 27, 1919

Police Commissioner Enright today appointed ten additional police women to service on the staff of Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Ellen O'Grady. This will increase the feminine staff to twenty-eight members.

The women will not be uniformed and will act as guardians of juvenile morals at dance halls, picnics, outings, moving picture shows and in all places where there is danger to the young of both sexes.

They are appointed on the force under the War Emergency measure and their appointment states they are to be retained only during the duration of the war. Their salary is $1,200 a year and they have the privilege of using the same equipment as the men members of the force. The following are the new appointees:

Mrs. Lillian J. Leffler, 57 Grove st., Brooklyn; Mrs. Mary Coony, 3079 Decatur ave., Bronx; Miss Hortense Thompson, 403 Sackett st., Brooklyn; Mrs. Lillian A. Gordon, 127 East 93d st., Manhattan; Mrs. Elizabeth Helms, 473 Bainbridge st., Brooklyn; Miss Helen M. Burns, 680 Hancock st., Brooklyn; Mrs. Sarah M. Ahearn, 344 East 19th st., Manhattan; Mrs. Rac Nicolletti, 2212 Second ave., Manhattan; Mrs. Cora I. Parchment, 221 West 138th st., Manhattan.

Mrs. Parchment, who is a negress will have charge of the welfare work of the Police Department among the negroes of Harlem and other sections of the city. She is the first negro woman to be put on the force.

The youngest of the new appointees is Miss Helen M. Burns, who is barely 22 years old.

NEGRO POLICEMEN NEEDED IN NORFOLK

The Journal and

Last Friday evening, while every one was enjoying themselves at the Liberty Club on Church street; with no thought of an interruption, revelling in the past times of the evening Like a thunder-clap from a clear sky in walks an inconsiderate, unmanly and Negro-hating policeman. Without speaking to the manager of the club or anyone else, he walked up to a young man, light of complexion, and roughly snatching him from the young lady with whom he was dancing, shoved him on toward the door.

Lieut. Thompson stepped up and demanded an explanation of the bluecoat's actions and he flew into a rage, to think that a Negro would dare question his action, not-with-standing he had no right under the sun to be there. No one had called, no call had been made for a bluecoat, because these were liberty loving Americans assembled under their own vine and fig tree and enjoying themselves like any intelligent gathering of people should.

This policeman, whose number is 215, raised such a disturbance that Lieut. Thompson called the station and Capt. Guynn came over and made a personal investigation before the patrolman could get away. He stated that it was uncalled for and without precedent. And backed up his statement by transferring number 215, that night, to another district, where the color of a man's skin would not interfere with 215 in the performance of his duty.

On officer sworn and authorized to preserve the peace of a city, who will deliberately walk into an assembly of peaceful citizens, without being called or sent, uncerimoneously disturb and so forget himself and the position he fills, as to draw his gun in pure wild west style, thereby endangering the lives of the very citizens he is paid to protect; should not be permitted to wear the uniform and badge of a peace officer in any section of the city. His mental incapacity, as demonstrated last Friday night demonstrates his absolute unfitness untrustworthiness for a peace officer's responsibilities.

If we had Negro policemen on this beat this disgraceful affair would not have occurred to discredit the whole police force of the city. The affair last July, during welcome week and this one cry out for action on the part of our men of Norfolk to get up a petition and present the same to the proper authorities for the appointment of Negro policemen for the Church and Queen street district.

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD
MAY 3, 1919

WANTS NEGRO POLICE IN THE NEGRO DISTRICTS

Colored policemen to patrol negro districts of the city was recommended at the first meeting of Colored Board of Public Welfare held in the board rooms at the City Hall Friday night.

Following the organization of the new colored welfare board committees were appointed to investigate all the branches of civic life. These committees will make a thorough investigation of the needs of the colored people of Dallas and their respective districts and report same at the next regular meeting.

Among the needs and improvements suggested for the negroes of Dallas as outlined by a committee of negro welfare workers, stress was laid upon the fact improvements should be made in negro parks, negro policemen should be appointed. additional electric lights placed in negro districts and improvements made advancing the day nursery and kindergarten idea for the colored children.

NEGRO COP, FREED FROM PRISON, BACK ON FORCE

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 26, 1919

'Eggey' Clark, Jailed for Attack in Cell, Reinstated When Term Expires

After serving a sentence in Moyamensing prison for a brutal assault on two sailors of the United States navy, while they were prisoners in a cell at the Eleventh and Winter streets station, Sherman H. Clark, known as "Eggey," a negro policeman, has been reinstated to his old position. He was released from prison about two weeks ago.

Director of Public Safety Wilson has nothing to say concerning the reinstatement of the brutal cop.

"It is a police matter and I refuse to discuss it," he said.

Ivy Harris, a sailor of the U. S. S. South Carolina, and Walter Hildebrand, the victims of the police brutality, were arrested in a restaurant in Chinatown on Thanksgiving morning, 1916, for creating a disturbance. The arrests were made by Patrolmen Keegan, Tryon and Bellerby. The prisoners had a hearing before Magistrate Tracy at the Eleventh and Winter streets station.

It was after they had been led back to a cell that they were beaten by the cops. Harris had several ribs broken. He was treated later at city hall by Dr. John Wanamaker, 3d, a police surgeon. The case was reported back to Lieutenant Van Horn, then in charge of that police station. Tryon and Bellerby, in their report, said Harris might have been hurt in the fight while Keegan was making the arrest. Harris made no complaint of having been injured at the hearing, and the beating occurred later in the cell.

Harris was treated for his injuries in the hospital at Moyamensing prison, until he was tried with Hildebrand before Judge Barratt, on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by Policeman Keegan. Assistant District Attorney James Gay Gordon, Jr., denounced the brutal methods displayed by the police, and after the bills of indictment had been submitted, Judge Barratt ordered the jury to acquit the sailors. Proceedings were then started against Clark, who, it was shown, was implicated, and the three other cops concerned in the assault.

They were convicted and appealed for a new trial. This was refused by Judge Carr, in quarter sessions court, on July 27, 1917, who imposed a sentence of nine months on each. Appeal was made to the superior court and refused. Clark did not begin his term until December 10, 1918.

Judge Carr, in sentencing Clark and the other cops, said: "Your attack on these defenseless prisoners was brutal and atrocious, and you added to your offense by committing the rankest and vilest kind of perjury. You were properly convicted, and the sentence I pronounce should serve as a warning to men of your kind wearing the uniform of policemen."

A flaw in the new city charter, according to information obtained at city hall, has made possible Clark's reinstatement. According to the revised charter, complaint against a policeman must be made within thirty days of the offense, or the accused policeman cannot be dismissed. A hearing is then held before the civil service commission.

Two years have elapsed since the offense for which Clark and his associates were convicted, and his friends have taken advantage of this, it is said. Complaint could not have been made within the period specified as the charter had not been revised at that time.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to have Clark pardoned in February, 1919, about two months after he had been sentenced. His claim for freedom was based on that he "had not indulged the alleged brutality for revenge." The pardon was refused.

INSULTING POLICE OFFICER IS FIRED FROM FOOD SALE

The New York News

Huge Army and Navy Stores to Relieve Harlem High Cost of Living Now on Sale at Salem Church—Powell Heads Fine Force

The Army and Navy food sale under the Mayor's Committee at Salem Church, Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor, began with great promise on Tuesday morning save for the unusually officious and insolent police officer sent from Police Headquarters to keep order at the sale of the huge food stores. The officer, Hopper by name, immediately raised a ruction by using vile language and jocose remarks about the favorite foods of colored people. Walter L. Powell, of the Health Department, recently and temporarily transferred to the Department of Public Markets, and who is assisted by Messrs. Jerome D. Harris and William Fredericks, immediately reproached the officer for his conduct in the church and in the presence of the assembling colored salesladies, furnished in large part by the New York News. The officer began to threaten the colored official who retorted that he would either have to resign or he would be removed from the job forthwith. Mr. Powell immediately conferred with Alderman-elect Harris, who laid the situation before Chief Inspector Daly. Inspector Canalane and Captain McGrath and the insulting officer was removed forthwith. The hours of the sale are daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Rev. Cullen has contributed the basement of the church for the sale which will last two months.

The ladies acting in the capacity of clerks and salesladies have selected for their chairman, Mrs. P. C. Bolden, of 219 West 133rd street. She is assisted by Mesdames L. Boyd, L. Marshall, A. Knight, H. C. Dyson, E. E. Varick, L. Ford, J. H. Bowen, Miss M. Niles, F. Brown, M. A. Reynolds, R. Ivy, S. R. Locket, A. S. Williams, D. B. Powell, L. Burnham, A. Haynes, I. Depyster, L. Jackson, L. Seciro, R. A. Hall, M. Jorrister, E. Cary, A. Lee, G. Cummings, M. Anthony, B. Glover, C. Mitchell, G. Russell, F. Clark and M. Irvis.

ALABAMA HAS NEGRO OFFICER

The Post-Examiner
11-13-19

By Associated Negro Press

Bay Minette, Ala., Nov. 10.—Buster McCord, Baldwin county's famous Colored sleuth who for several years has been acting as special deputy sheriff, is again filling that position under Sheriff Stuart. In his time Buster has arrested a number of noted Negro criminals and landed them in the penitentiary, and is a very important factor in looking after the criminal element of the race.

COLORED POLICE OFFICER ON ELECTION DUTY

The Guardian
11-8-19

If it were not for the fact that State Guardsmen were performing the traffic duty in the streets around the City Hall annex and a smattering of the "new officers" came into the guardroom of the City Hall Ave. station to partake of the customary "breakfast" the conditions surrounding the distribution of the ballot boxes for election would have been exactly the same as it has been in the years gone by.

The new policemen were a source of interest to many of the old-timers in the department who have been performing duty in the suburban districts and who got their first "closeup" of the new additions to the force. Among those who called at the station in uniform was one colored officer, in uniform.

Chattanooga Negroes Are Moving to Secure Municipal Positions

The Evening Star
5-24-19

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 23.—At a meeting of the Negro Interdenomination Ministers' union here today a program was adopted which contains unusual demands upon the public officials and especially candidates for municipal offices, including the placing of negroes on the police force, in the fire department, in clerical positions and as foremen on public works.

The resolution further demands that the negro parks be placed under negro police control and a mass meeting is ordered under the auspices of the ministers' union to educate the negro voters along the lines laid down in the resolution.

BOB CHURCH AND NEGRO OFFICERS

The St. Louis Argus
3-19-19

Special To The Argus

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 6—Members of the police force were aroused today over the action of Commissioner Miller in employing two Negro officers. Whether or not the men will make any official protest against the appointments had not been decided by them this afternoon.

Although the bonds of the Negroes read "special officers," while they were being sworn in they are said to be classed as detectives, and that they were to receive a salary of $100 a month. This statement was made in the presence of Detective Chief Hewlit Smith, under whom the men will work.

Two Suspended

About the same time that the Negroes were being appointed orders were issued to suspend Detectives Al B. Hurst and James P. Mahan, two of the oldest men on the force in point of service. This order was issued following the arrest of two alleged hand book makers, by Detectives Smith and Hoyle Hurst and Mahan had been held responsible for eliminating that form of gambling.

The two Negro officers are Matthew Thornton, 587 Alston Avenue and Freeman Gates, 632 Polk Ave. They were sworn in as officers yesterday and given orders to report to Chief Smith. A separate office, formerly occupied by one of the draft boards, was assigned to the Negroes.

Says They're "Special"

Although the Negroes stated in his presence that they were to be classed as detectives Chief Smith today insisted that they were merely special officers.

A large number of patrolmen who have been working for the department for years are receiving less than $100 a month. In addition, they are forced to provide their own uniforms and guns.

A number of officers stated today that the appointment of the them. It is probable that an official proest will be made to Commissioner Miller.

At city hall it is rumored that the the Negroes were appointed at the solicitation of Bob Church, head of the Lincoln League a Negro political organization.

POLICE WOMEN OF ALL HARLEM HOLD CONCLAVE

The New York News
3-27-19

Mixed Conference of Female Guardians of the Law Addressed by George W. Harris, Captain McGrath and Sergeant Shay

New York, March 25.—At the invitation of the women police reserves of all Harlem, George W. Harris was the speaker of the evening at the crowded conference held at the 38th police precinct last Friday.

He spoke in fervid compliments of the spirit of their organization which, without color lines and petty bickerings, is working with white women and colored women hand in hand to improve the police conditions of the community. The menace of Bolshevism, he declared, need never be feared if the loyal twelve million black Americans were given an equal civic and industrial chance. Captain McGrath followed amid much applause in a short, pointed address, as did Sergeants McLaughlin and Shay.

Fred R. Moore spoke briefly at the close of the stirring meeting presided over by the major of the Sixth Inspection District Reserves, Mrs. A. M. L. Phillips. The officers of Company B are as follows:

Mrs. Sophia M. Lobinger, captain; Mrs. Florence Troy, first lieutenant; Miss Margaret McGuade, second lieutenant; Mrs. Julia Mesick, first sergeant; Miss Jane Moorehead, second sergeant; Mrs. Florence Wassman, corporal; Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, corporal; Miss Agnes Bearwald, sergeant; Mrs. Hannah McFarlane, corporal; Mrs. Josephine C. Leary, sergeant, and Miss Dorothy G. Birdsley, corporal.

The officers of Company A are: Miss Clara M. Harris, captain; Mrs. W. C. Williams, first lieutenant; Mrs. Annie Jones, second lieutenant; Mrs. Ella Carey, sergeant; Mrs. E. H. Tolliver, sergeant; Miss Lucile Ward, sergeant, and Mrs. M. Jones, chaplain.

Colored Cop Appointed in Oklahoma City

The Cleveland Gazette
5-24-19

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 21.—A great step in "political preferment" was made here when the city commissioners confirmed the appointment of W. D. Fuller, as a member of the police force. He is the first ever appointed in this city. His appointment came after a spirited protest from one commissioner.

Policemen and Firemen—1919

COLORED FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A Sufficient Number Have Passed the Examination—A Colored Captain and Other Officers to Be Appointed—A Great Record for the Colored Men.

The Bee

When it was first suggested to have a colored fire department, officered exclusively by colored men, some objection was raised against it. These objections came from persons who have done nothing to advance the interests of the colored people.

For eighteen years four colored citizens have struggled in the fire department without a promotion. Had Commissioner F. L. Siddons remained in office as Commissioner, the color line in the local government would have been abolished, and a man's color would have been no bar to his promotion. For 18 years Messrs. C. E. Gibson, of Truck No. 3; J. B. Key, Engine Company No. 25; R. J. Holmes, of Truck Company No. 10, and Frank Hall, detached at the Chief Engineer's office, have made good in the fire department. At present the following men have successfully passed the examination for the fire department and are serving: J. W. Rowen, P. Hill, and J. R. Bush, Engine Company No. 4; B. H. Pennell, Engine Company No. 8; F. Jackson, Engine Company No. 21; C. Young and J. F. O'Brian, Truck Company No. 4; H. Gaskins, C. A. Moore, W. T. Green and L. C. Barnes, Truck Company No. 5, and H. J. Williams and A. A. King, Truck Company No. 10. When arrangements are completed Charles E. Gibson, who has been in the service for 18 years and has taught men who have been appointed to positions as high as captain, will no doubt be made captain of this colored company. Mr. Gibson was appointed in the department by Deputy Recorder of Deeds R. W. Dutton, who was at the time deputy fire chief, and he is proud of the record he has made—so much so that he sent a letter to the District Commissioners recommending him for the captaincy of the colored company.

Some people, only a few, object to segregation in this department, but this is the only method by which competent colored firemen will ever reach the height of their ambition and enable competent men to receive just recognition.

In Pennsylvania, Chicago and other large cities separate fire companies are successful, and nine-tenths of the colored citizens in this city favor a colored fire department, as well as a separate police precinct.

RULES BONE-DRY ACT VOIDS OTHERS.

Judge Hardison Holds It Annuls Sheppard and Military Zone Laws Dismisses Two Cases.

Under a ruling promulgated by Judge Hardison in passing sentence in a liquor case in the District Columbia branch of the Police Co Tuesday morning, the Reed bone-law repeals the Sheppard prohibit law and the "military zone law."

The point arose in the case Adolph Danan, operating a mot truck, charged under the Sheppa act with bringing into the Distri sixty-six cases of whiskey, valued \$2,000 before 6 a. m. February 2, the day the Reed Amendment wen into effect. Attorney M. Miller, fo the defendant, filed a motion to quas the information, contending that th government could not prosecute un der the Sheppard law for the reaso that the Reed amendment, or bone dry law, repealed that law.

The court ordered the prosecutor quashed an issued an order on the police department for the return of the whiskey.

This, it is held, will bar prosecution of a number of cases made under the Sheppard prohibition law. A similar ruling was made by the court in the case of Clarence J. Peck.

Commenting on the decision of the court in these cases, Judge Hardison said:

"Because of the lack of a specific clause in the Sheppard law regarding the transportation feature, Congress enacted the Reed law to apply to the District, thereby stopping the gaps in the Sheppard law. Since the Reed law is intended to plug up holes in the Sheppard law, it thereby repeals that special part. However, cases that have been passed on are not affected."

WANT COLORED MAN AS COP

HARTFORD CONN POST
DECEMBER 2, 1919

Pastors Representing Colored Churches in City Call on Mayor

Five clergymen representing the colored people of the city, called on Mayor Kinsella yesterday, and conferred with him regarding the suppression of the motion picture, "The Birth of a Nation," the advisability of having a negro appointed as policeman in Hartford, and what could be be done regarding the violation of city and state laws in the various clubs in Hartford, regardless of race or color.

The ministers were, Rev. W. B. Reed of the Shiloh Baptist church, Rev. Richard M. Ball, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Rev. Henry Brown of St. Monicus Episcopal Church, Rev. James A. Wright of the Talcott Street Congregational Church, Rev. C. L. Fisher of the Union Baptist church, Rev. William Bird of the Bethel A. M. E. church was not present but was represented.

For some time the negro clergymen have had this plan in mind, and today revealed it to the Mayor. They contend that these three requests, if granted, will bring about better morals of their race here.

The ministers stated they favored the appointment of a man of their race as policeman and that such a man would be recommended to the Board of Police Commissioners.

At present the city of Waterbury employes a negro policeman. Sometime ago there was a negro policeman in Springfield, Mass., but he died.

Mayor Kinsella referred the ministers to the county commissioners, in the matter of the clubs as this commission issues licenses to all of them.

PRISONERS REFUSED COLORED DETECTIVE

Chief Detective Orrie Ballard, of Chester, Pennsylvania, was in the city last week to take over two men wanted in Chester and held by the local police in Baltimore.

The Chester-Times

By dint of hard work and five years devotion to duty, Mr. Ballard has risen to the highest position on the detective force in his town. However, when he presented himself at the Baltimore City jail and asked for his prisoners, the warden there looked at his color rather than at his badge and credentials. The result was that Mr. Ballard had to go to the Court House and finally to Governor Harrington.

None of these were willing to turn over the prisoners to a colored man, whether he had the authority or not, so that finally Mr. Ballard was compelled to send back to Chester for assistance. A white lieutenant of police then came to Baltimore and the prisoners were turned over to him.

NEGRO EX-SOLDIERS MAY BECOME COPS

N Y C Sun
MARCH 1, 1919

Enright Urges Men of Proved Courage to Submit Applications at Once.

A campaign to help swell the blueclad ranks of New York's "finest" with stalwart negro coppers, particularly with patrolman recruits from among the negro soldiers who fought so valiently in France, is being conducted under the direction of the United Civic League, a negro organization of which Wellesley G. Isaacs is the leader.

Circulars are being sent by those back of the idea not only to returning soldiers of the immortal "Black Watch" and other negro warriors but to all able bodied young men of the negro race here who may be ambitious to wear a gleaming police shield and uniform. The circulars do not emphasize sufficiently, however, one phase of the situation to which Mr. Isaacs called the attention of THE SUN yesterday—the need for the immediate filing by aspirants of the necessary application papers, which must be in the hands of the Municipal Civil Service officials on or before March 4.

Examination Not Until June.

The civil service examination of applicants for a place on the police force will not be held until June 4. On that date, however, no one will be eligible to take the examination unless his application has been filed by next Tuesday. The application blanks may be obtained on the fourteenth floor of the Municipal Building.

At present there are six negro policemen in the department, four of whom are in uniform and two doing plain clothes detective duty. The idea of measurably increasing the number of negroes on the force is said to have the hearty support of Police Commissioner Enright and other department officials.

The negroes now in uniform or doing detective work are steadily giving valuable service to the city. When the first of the race were taken into the department it was feared by some that there might be friction between the members of the two races in the station houses or elsewhere; instead the negro policemen have got on beautifully with their white skinned brother officers at all times.

Those who are urging the negroes to get their applications for civil service on file on or before Tuesday pointed out yesterday the obvious advantages to both the city and their own race of sending negro patrolmen into the San Juan Hill neighborhood, to certain sections of Harlem, the large negro colony in Brooklyn and other parts of the boroughs where negroes outnumber the whites. Many of the more serious street disturbances in such localities in the past undoubtedly never would have got their stride if it were not that ancient race feelings first had been set aflame by the sight of a white officer arresting a negro in neighborhoods where all the residents had a common bond of color.

Many Have Police Experience.

Protagonists of the campaign particularly dwell upon the advantages of adding to the city's police ranks the negroes who have had army experience here and in France. Many of these while in the service almost steadily were assigned to work that was altogether police duty. The vast majority—two fisted fighting heroes such as the men who distinguished themselves in Col. Hayward's Old Fifteenth—may have been too busy beating up the Germans to learn much about police guard duty, but all of them had many months of service during which army discipline and training was absorbed to a degree that should make them particularly creditable additions to the Police Department.

NEGRO OFFICER CHARGED WITH TAKING BRIBES

Tom Dennison Produces Note in Detention Home Case; Black Says Money Was to Hire Lawyer.

OMAHA NEE BEE
JANUARY 31, 1919

Jesse Black, negro police officer, charged with accepting bribes for allowing inmates of the detention home to escape, was bound over to district court in police court yesterday. His bond was fixed at \$1,000. He entered a pea of not guilty.

Black is charged specifically with having accepted \$50 for aiding in the escapes of Emma Brown and Gladys Thompson, former inmates of the Detention hospital. They escaped during the latter part of November, 1918.

The principal defense offered for Black was that the home was being operated in defiance of personal rights and liberties. Attorney McFarland stated that inasmuch as the hospital had no legal foundation, Black, even had he accepted money, was not criminally liable.

The court room was packed to capacity with spectators, police officers and social welfare workers. Chief of Police Eberstein and Assistant Chief M. F. Dempsey were interested spectators.

Woman is Witness.

Mrs. Gladys Thompson, a former inmate of the home, was the chief witness for the state. Mrs. Thompson was the first witness examined. She testified Black told her he would assist her and others to escape for \$50 each. She told the court that in response to instructions from Black a note was sent to her husband by Black to obtain the money.

George Thompson, a packing house employe and husband of

Gladys Thompson, was called and testified to receiving the note and giving $50 of the money to Black November 26, 1918. He said he was to pay the balance later.

Got "Cold Feet."

Questioned concerning their release, he said he went to the home that night accompanied by Frank Burns, a watchman for the Union Pacific. The $50 balance to be paid he said he offered Black, who got "cold feet" and refused to accept it. He testified that before going to the home he and Burns ..rked the money.

The women were released two nights later, he testified. Questioned as to what became of the note, he said, "Tom Dennison had it." He told of a visit to Dennison's office, where the matter was discussed and the note shown. He said Dennison refused to give it back.

Dennison is Subpoenaed.

Dennison was subpoenaed and presented the note. It was written on the back of a hand bill. He knew none of the details, he said. The note read:

"Lid, give George $100 and we will be out tonight and tomorrow I will go to the bank and give it to you. You know, kid, I have the money. I can't get at it while I am in here, but you shall get it tomorrow.

"EMMA BROWN."

Ringer's Secretary Testifies.

Harry Silverman, secretary to Police Commissioner Ringer, testified Black was a regular police officer. Chief of Police Eberstein corroborated the testimony of Silverman and said that Black had been assigned as a special watchman at the detention home and was responsible for the upkeep of the grounds and the furnace.

CREOLE CELEBRATES ITS 100TH BIRTHDAY

The Mobile

With a street parade Monday afternoon and a banquet last night, the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Creole Fire Company No. 1, which dates back to the days of the old volunteer fire departments, was celebrated. The parade attracted great attention as it passed over the principal streets, while at the banquet last night speeches reminiscent of the old volunteer days were heard with great interest. Many guests gathered around the banquet board, a total of eighty persons accepting of the company's hospitality.

The parade was headed by Chief George W. Myrick, of the city fire department, in uiform, followed by Assistant Chiefs Gus Rhem and Bert Fo... Following the fire department officials came the Excelsior band then the flag bearers, the original flag of the company almost in tatters occupying a prominent place in the parade. Following the flags came members of the city commission the officers of the company and several hundred men in line.

A feature of the parade was the appearance of a fac-similie of the first fire wagon used in 1819 at the time that Creole No. 1, Company as known as "Go Ahead No. 1," the fire engine used by the company and the present day apparatus was also shown in the parade. The firemen were liberally applauded as they went through the streets of the city.

COMMISSIONERS VOTE TO ALLOW NEGRO COP

Donnelly Holds Out to the End Against Him.

OKLAHOMA ... CITY OKLAHOMAN

APRIL 30, 1919

The appointment of a negro cop was confirmed in city commissioners' weekly meeting yesterday, after a spirited debate in which all voted affirmatively with the exception of Mike Donnelly, finance commissioner. W. D. Fuller, who has been unofficially a member of the force for a short time thus becomes a policeman.

Mayor Walton introduced the motion to confirm Fuller's appointment. While voting affirmatively, Ollie Wilson, commissioner of public works said he did so with the understanding that it would be the policy of the administration to keep Fuller within the negro district, with the Walnut street viaduct as the center of his "beat."

Donnelly asked the mayor whether Fuller had ever made an arrest. He was informed that he had; that in raiding a gambling game Monday night, he brought in nineteen in one haul. Later the same evening he also caught two boxcar thieves redhanded, said the mayor

MEMPHIS TENN. PRESS

MARCH 13, 1919

Negro Dicks Make Haul.

Detectives Yates and Thornton, new negro crops, had their first case in police court yesterday. Their haul, James Thurman, negro, mound over to state on charge of picking pockets.

HARTFORD CONN TIMES

SEPTEMBER 18, 1919

Colored policemen in New York ive sign of showing the qualities displayed by colored soldiers in the army. A white policeman, one Hayes, single handed tackled a negro mob. He fought that mob half an hour and he was on his back when assistance came in the form of Policeman Battle, colored. Standing astride Hayes the black officer beat off the assailants with his night stick, the while dodging bottles and bricks, until the reserves came up.

NEGRO COP GETS HIS JOB BACK IN VERY QUICK TIME

Quarrel with taxicab driver to be aired in city court this morning.

NOT A REGULAR BLUECOAT

BUFFALO ... EXPRESS

MARCH 4 1919

Just one of the few remaining $3 a day specials hired in emergency.

CHIEF HIGGINS NOT EXPLAINING

Denies that he was forced to put the man to work, deeming him unnecessary.

Judson Westmoreland, the negro special policeman who was dropped from service by acting Chief iggins last Friday was returned to patrol duty by the acting chief last night and sent to duty in the fourth precinct.

"When I was placed in charge," said the acting chife, "I looked over the list of special patrolmen who rece... $3 a day and decided to let some them out. Westmoreland was the four I dropped. I dismissed the four because I was not satisfied with their work."

The special policemen are not members of the police department, have no pension rights and when they were hired, it was understood that the precinct captain could discharge them at any time. They are not on the civil service list and the chief has always had hundreds of applications for jobs. Chief Girvin gave Westmoreland a job. He was dropped at the end of the month, with the other three, that the payroll might be kept straight.

Harry Bar, a taxicab driver of No. 259 Monroe street, got a warrant for Westmoreland's arrest on a charge of third degree assault on the day the special patrolman was dropped. The two had an argument over a taxicab charge and Westmoreland is accused of drawing a revolver. The case comes up today in city court.

Westmoreland seems to think that he is the victim of a frameup, because he says he once accompanied the Rev. J. McLeod Smith on a vice investigating trip and slipped the clergyman some hints.

"The fact that he was dropped and the fact that he aided the Rev. Mr. Smith is a coincidence," said the acting chief last night. "And just to show Mr. Kent, who is making the investigation, and others who might think Westmoreland's release was due to spite work, I put him back to work at his old job."

The acting chief denied he had been ordered by anyone to put the man back to work instantly, but he had no explanation why he couldn't wait until after the trial in city court today which will decide the controversy between the taxicab driver and the negro. Westmoreland waiting for the chief last evening to get his job declared he was just from the city hall and carried orders to Higgins to restore him his job.

ALL-COLORED FIRE COMPANY

WASHINGTON POST

APRIL 1919

Force of No. 4 Engine House Recruited From Units of District.

The first District fire company composed exclusively of colored members went on duty yesterday at No. 4 engine house, on Virginia avenue near Sixth street southwest. The personnel of the company comprises the entire colored membership of the fire department, formerly on duty with various companies.

C. E. Gibson, driver of No. 3 motor truck, is made acting captain of the new company. Capt. H. C. Corder, formerly in command of No. 4, is transferred to the fireboat, which he will command jointly with Captain Stultz. Other former white members of No. 4 were given new assignments.

DONNELLY SAYS HE'LL HOLD UP NEGRO'S WAGE

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA TIMES

APRIL 26, 1919

Color Line on Police Force May Bring Another Crisis.

Mike Donnelly, commissioner of finance, said this morning that he will not vote to approve the payroll of the police department as long as a negro remains on the force. The police department payroll will be submitted at a meeting of the commissioners Tuesday and the city dads must either vote their approval or disapproval.

Donnelly expresses the opinion that no policemen can be paid legally by the city, whose appointment had never been confirmed by the commissioners in regular session. Will Fuller, a negro policeman, has been on the force for over two weeks, but his name has never been offered for confirmation by the commissioners. Mayor Walton states that as long as three commissioners privately approve the appointment it is unnecessary to bring the matter before the commissioners. According to his statement, Commissioners Wilson and Kesler, as well as himself, have approved Fuller's appointment.

Donnelly says that each commissioner voting to approve the police department payroll is personally responsible for the salary of any member whose appointment is unconfirmed by a majority of the commissioners in regular session.

URGE COLORED COMPANY FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

Members, in Petition to Commissioners, Say Chance for Advancement Now Is Lacking.

WASHINGTON ... STAR

JUNE 5, 1919

Request for the organization of a colored company of the District of Columbia fire department was presented to Commissioner Brownlow yesterday by Charles E. Gibson and R. J. Holmes, colored members of the department. Gibson has been a private in the department for seventeen years and formerly was driver of truck company No. 3. Holmes has been a member of truck company No. 10 for ten years.

In their petition to the Commissioners the colored members of the department say there is practically no opportunity for advancement of colored firemen as the department is now constituted. They say the organization of a colored company would afford opportunity for advancement and promotion, and that it would in no wise be discriminatory, as colored people have their own separate schools, etc.

The colored and white companies would work together at fires, just as colored firemen now work with white members of the department without friction of any kind.

At present there are only four colored members of the fire department. They are, in addition to Gibson and ...olmes, J. G. B. Key, No. 25 engine ...mpany, in the department sixteen ...rs, and Frank Hall, detailed in ... Chief Wagner's office, with fifteen years' service.

FOR MAJOR PULLMAN.

The Bee

3-1-19

The Bee would suggest to Major ...ullman, the chief of police, that it would be a good idea to deputize every law-abiding citizen to make arrests of all violators of the law. These automobilists persist in violating the law. Citizens who alight from street cars are confronted with automobiles. These cars never wait until after the patrons have cleared the sideboard. The moment the last passenger alights from a car the chauffeur drives immediately away, very often nearly up to and against the citizen. They don't seem to care for the people who leave the cars. If police power were given citizens these violators of the police and other regulations would be more careful. Every effort is made to prevent the appointment of colored men on the police force, to the detriment of the service.

Appoint some colored men on the force, Major Pullman. It is said that you are a Christian. The Bee is from Missouri, Major, and no better time to convince it than now.

Policemen and Firemen—1919

APPOINT COLORED POLICE AT ONCE!

The respectable thoughtful colored citizens of New York without exception regret deeply the disgraceful outbreak in Harlem on last Tuesday. Whether or not the motorman that was beaten was guilty of having fully and brutally assaulted the colored soldier is beside the question. The race that complains of mob law must be the last to practice it. In New York City and in every other city where we can get justice we as colored citizens must punish or seek to punish in court those that do us wrong. But we must go into court with clean hands. There is a growing disposition among colored New Yorkers to co-operate with the authorities in the maintenance of law and order. This was splendidly shown by the scores of young colored men, civilians and soldiers, who came to the assistance of the police in dispersing the crowds and in restoring quiet last Tuesday. This tendency will and should increase as the police increase their civility and spirit of co-operation with respectable colored people. It is in the promotion of this co-operation and to this end alone, we inform our independent contemporary that we are engaged. Yet, beyond and above all these things, we urge upon the Police Commissioner this one thing: The immediate appointment to regular duty on probation of a score of colored policemen for Harlem. We would suggest that these be taken from the ranks of the discharged old Fifteenth and Buffalo soldiers. Honorable and efficient service in the Army is going to be accepted by the Federal Government in lieu of a Civil Service examination for such positions. The City of New York could and should with the permission of the Legislature do equally as much. In the long run the wisdom of the immediate appointment of such policemen, we are sure, will be appreciated. This would serve a two-fold purpose. It would not only be a fitting recognition of their records and give them employment, but it would solve the situation. Race feeling will be tense and high for many months to come. Race outbreaks during this period will be but natural. Colored policemen alone can and will solve the problem. This is an unusual request. An unusual situation demands it.

WASHINGTON LETTER

New York Age Bureau,
Jeannette Carter, Manager
609 F Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Policewoman Leola N. King was "on the job" Sunday. Responding to Major Pullman's order that the anti-spitting regulation be strictly enforced, Mrs. King, who directs traffic at 7th and K streets, nurses "flu" patients and performs numerous emergency police duties, made the first arrest. Mrs. King was not in uniform and there was nothing about her to suggest that she was doing detective work. Arthur William Nelson of Takoma Park, Md., with an office in the Munsey Building, was surprised when she greeted him with the unpleasant information that he was under arrest.

It required but a short explanation for Mrs. King to induce him to believe that she was a real policewoman and that it was necessary for him to observe certain formalities, the chief one being to go to the first precinct police station and deposit five dollars collateral. The station record shows the money deposited. Others members of Maj. Pullman's force took similar action Sunday and a number of persons who were arrested deposited collateral to prevent being held in custody for trial in Police Court Monday.

N Y E JOURNAL,
FEBRUARY 8, 1919

NEGRO POLICEMAN MAKES AN ARREST

Will Fuller, negro detective, arrested a stray horse last night near the viaduct. He brought the animal to police headquarters.

NEGROES WANT MORE OF THE OFFICES

WILMING[illegible]
1919

Resolutions calling for Negro representatives on the city police force, and for a proportionate number of colored appointees in Federal, State, county and city offices, were adopted by a State-wide conference of Negroes, held in Ezion Church last night.

Th resolutions were drawn up at a session of 50 Negroes held behind closed doors in Big Bethel Church yesterday afternoon. They include a demand for the removal of Police Commissioners William B. Megear and S. K. Smith from office for having refused to consent to the appointment of Negro patrolmen, and a condemnation of the segregation of Negro visitors to the court rooms and the alleged refusal to admit colored members to the Delaware bar.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People proposes to maintain a lobby during the coming session of the State Legislature and to carry out the articles of the resolutions adopted by using their "balance of power," to "be with those who are with us and against those who oppose us." Ezion Church was crowded at last night's conference.

The Rev. Henry Y. Arnett, of Big Bethel A. M. E. Church and president of the N. A. A. C. P., made the opening address at last night's meeting, in which he summed up the objects for which it was called.

COLORED FIRE UNIT OPPOSED

WASHINGTON D C [illegible]
FEBRUARY 21,

Would Create System of Caste, Association Declares.

Protest against the proposed formation of a colored company in the fire department was forwarded to the District Commissioners yesterday in a resolution adopted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, it is stated in the public press that it is proposed to organize a company in the fire department of the District of Columbia, to which are to be assigned all colored persons now in the department, or hereafter to be appointed thereto; and that a committee of the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has expressly or impliedly acquiesced in such proposed organization, therefore

"Resolved, that this branch of said association in monthly meeting assembled, hereby disavows any such acquiescence, by said committee, and enters its firm and earnest protest against such proposed organization, as being contrary to the principles of democracy and justice, in that it creates and perpetuates a system of caste in a government conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Negress Is Named A Policewoman By Prichard

PITTSBURG [illegible] LEADER
FEBRUARY 11, 1919

Mrs. Sara McClenahan, colored, of Bedford aveue, Fifth ward, was today appointed a police woman by Director Charles B. Prichard, of the department of public safety.

She was assigned to the office of Capt. of Detectives Clyde Edeburn and will look after the morals of young negro girls and women.

TWO MORE NEGRO DEPUTY SHERIFFS ARE APPOINTED

R. W. Kent of the Kent Auto Delivery Co., and Henry Burke, were appointed Deputy Sheriffs by Hon George P. Weinbrenner, present high sheriff of this City. This makes four Negroes that have been appointed by Mr. Weinbrenner, he having appointed two when he entered office three years ago. R. W. Kent and Henry Burke were appointed Deputy Sheriffs December 1st.

SCROGGINS TRIAL ENDS

In New York, as in many other sections of the country, it is a difficult matter to get a judge or a jury to convict a white man or set of men on the evidence produced by members of our Race. So it was not at all surprising that Police Commissioner Leech should reserve his decision in this famous trial so interesting to Harlemites. To the average laymen who listen to the many arguments pro and con, and the fair minded lawyers who are not swayed by color, the case seemed a gross miscarriage of justice.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of the white police force of New York to make it as hard as possible for our men, but they might as well reconcile themselves to the fact that they are on the force to stay, and many more will be soon added, if the plans of some prominent civic organizations are carried out. It was to be expected that Lieut. Whittley would paint his side of the picture as dark as possible. But as the story had not the ring of truth it carried little weight. The fact that no decision was rendered was virtually a victory for Patrolman Delancey Scroggins.

PITTSBURG PA TELEGRAPH
OCTOBER 25, 1919

Negro Detective Is Granted License

George Griffiths, a Negro detective, was granted a county license by Judge Henry G. Wasson this morning. Griffith's application states that he had several clients and opening a detective office in

Nation's Capital Has Race Firemen

The Eagle

Colored Citizenship of Washington Realize Long Deferred Hope.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—For the first time in ten years the valor and civic relations of the colored men of this city have been recognized, and seven firemen are now at their posts in the Fire Department.

Unable to meet the question as to why our men were not used to meet the shortage in local firemen and policemen, and in recognition of the splendid services rendered by the race in actual fighting strength and in every other war activity, the Commissioners have met the frequent demands of The Eagle and other civic agencies and appointed George O'Brian, C .A. Moore, J. H. Rouse, William Pannell, J. Williams, H. Gaskins, and Albert King to be members of the Fire Department of the city.

Williams and Moore have been assigned to Hose Truck No. 10, Rose and King to Engine Company No. 4. and William Pannell to Engine Company No. 8.

The Eagle is confident these men will give a good account of themselves, and that the appointment of some of our men in the Police Department will not only allay the unrest among the colored people here but will increase the total efficiency of the municipal government.

It should be be known generally that the prime leader in the movement to have these men appointed has been L. B. Gibson, who is a Spanish War Veteran, and who has been for more than a quarter of a century connected with the department.

TO MAKE NO EFFORT TO REVIVE NEGRO DETECTIVE FORCE

(Negro Press Association.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14.—Since the Negro detective force of the city lately suffered such a disastrous wreck, Police Commissioner Quinn said yesterday that no effort would be made to revive it. He said one Negro officer or another had been on the police force for years, under various administrations and many of them rendered good service. A request was made to the political headquarters last year which won the election to put a Negro on the force. The request was acceded to, and the result had not been satisfactory.

One of the Negro officers, Will Williams, is under arrest for shooting a white man, Charles Shields. Another, George Isles, is in the hospital, and still another, Thornton, is under suspension.

Mr. Quinn says the Negro detective force is a thing of the past.

EXTRA!

ENRIGHT APPOINTS COLORED POLICEWOMAN

Among the ten new assistants for Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, named as policewomen Tuesday by Commissioner Enright, one was a colored woman, Mrs. Cora I Parchment, who resides at 221 W. 138th street. She has been assigned to work in Harlem.

The policewoman do not come under civil service. They will wear shields nd may carry revolvers, if they wish. Their duties will be to investigate conditions in dance halls and other places frequented by girls.

COLORED WOMEN'S WORK ON POLICE DUTY STATED

Mr. Brownlow Says Their Duties Will Be Among Colored Girls and Women.

onnection with the proposed ap- of colored women to the woman's bureau of the police department Commissioner Brownlow today explained that the purpose is to have such operatives work exclusively among colored girls and women. There never has been any thought but to confine their activities strictly to this character of work, he said.

Reports have been circulated to the effect that the colored policewomen would discharge general police duties. The Commissioner pointed out that the only conditions under which a policewoman would be expected to arrest a man would be those suggesting that a crime was about to be committed, and under such conditions it is equally the duty of any private citizen to make an arrest.

INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) STAR
APRIL 3, 1919

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osed o
anderson, Ed
James Vincent. The
conducted by the co
of Pythias at Allen's Chapel
Church. Burial was in Crown
Hill Cemetery. Mr. Brewer was re
cently appointed a state oil inspector.
He died Sunday

ATLANTIC CITY N J UNION
APRIL 25, 1919

COLORED OFFICER

Charles Hoyt, colored, was named as attendance officer in place of John Pratt, resigned, by the Board of Education. He was immediately sworn in and is now on duty

DISCUSSES FUTURE OF WAR CAMP COMMUNITY WORK

DALLAS TEX NEWS
FEBRUARY 27, 1919

War Camp Community Service is preparing an extensive community program for Dallas, commensurate with the needs and importance of the city, John E. Mitchell, executive secretary, said last night.

At a meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon, A. E. Ebie voiced the sentiment of the committee when he said that "War Camp Community Service" will disappear with the demobilization of the army and navy and "Community Service" must take its place. The plan for this merger was outlined by Mr. Mitchell. Among other activities proposed by Mr. Mitchell, all of which he said are included in the national program, are receptions to returning soldiers, an employment bureau for discharged soldiers, an information booth entertainments for convalescent soldiers, neighborhood and group sings, flag demobilization, community concerts, community work among girls, social and recreational centers, a "Red Circle" club for soldiers to be used as a community house for various community activities, and a department of work for the social welfare of the negroes of Dallas.

Mr. Mitchell said that all of these forms of community service had been successfully inaugurated in other parts of the country and he thought that Dallas should take the lead in this movement in the Southwest. The plan outlined was indorsed by the committee. How many of these features of community service will be introduced in the near future will depend upon local conditions and the appropriation to be made by national budget committees.

The meeting was held at the Oriental Hotel and was preceded by a luncheon. There were present A. C. Ebie, chairman; Mrs. J. C. Muse, vice chairman; Rev. J. B. Gonzales, treasurer; Mrs. M. Liebman, J. K. Hexter, Elmer Scott, Mrs. M. A. Holland and Mr. Mitchell.

MEMPHIS HAS TWO DETECTIVES ON FORCE

Memphis, Tenn., March 21.—For the first time in many years two men of our Race are to serve as detectives on the Memphis police force. The men are Matthew Thornton, 587 Alston avenue, and Freeman Gates, 632 Polk avenue. They were sworn in as officers and given orders to report to Chief Smith. White officers raised a howl when the announcement was made, but were threatened with suspension should they attempt to cripple the work of the department. The need of efficient men to police the city in the endeavor to maintain order necessitated the appointment. It is thought that several others will be added to the force.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
NOVEMBER 16, 1919

COMPLAINT OF NEGRO SLEUTH

Charges Saloon Man and Bartender Beat Him and Took His Gun.

Showing evidence that he had been severely beaten, Detective Raglin, colored, appeared in the Central Station yesterday and charged that he was attacked by two saloonmen when seeking evidence of liquor law violations. Raglin said he went into the saloon at Seventeenth and Addison streets and bought a glass of whisky. As he was about to leave the place, he charged he was attacked by Charles Sluth, Sixteenth street near Pine, the alleged proprietor, and Charles Williams, Addison street near Seventeenth, a colored bartender. After beating him up, the detective testified, the saloonmen relieved him of his gun. Both men were held for a further hearing.

[illegible] TEX APPEAL
AUGUST 8, 1919

NEGRO OFFICER FIRED.

Police Authority Given by C. W. Miller Is Revoked by C. B. Quinn.

Existence of a negro with police authority was brought to light in police court when it developed that a negro, S. L. Miller, had arrested a white man for reckless driving. Judge Fitzhugh, after dismissing the case on evidence showing an unavoidable accident, informed the public present that no negro officer could gain credence in his court.

The negro did not appear in court, having turned the defendant over to white officers accompanying the police patrol.

When Commissioner Quinn found out that a negro had police power he immediately revoked it. Investigation showed that the police authority was granted by the then police commissioner, C. W. Miller.

[illegible] POST TIMES
NOVEMBER 23, 1919

COLORED COP KILLS ONE OF HIS RACE

Following a dispute over the lighting of a lamp on an automobile early Tuesday morning, William Moore, a young negro, of Princeton, was shot and killed in a hallway in that place by Patrolman John Green, colored, attached to the First District station.

Moore was shot after he and five other negroes had attacked the policeman in a dark hallway and had beaten and kicked the cop and had torn his clothing.

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
MAY 26, 1919

Negro Policewoman Hurt.—Elizabet Carter, negro policewoman, was taken t the Robert B. Green Memorial Hospita at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning, suffering from a dislocated knee cap. Th injury, according to the police report was sustained when she is said to hav slipped and fell while alighting from a street car at the intersection of East Commerce and Alamo Streets.